

The Fifteenth Amendment.

We publish elsewhere the proclamation of President Grant declaring the Fifteenth Amendment duly ratified, and as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is not for us to review the manner by which this end has been accomplished or to discuss its constitutionality. The proclamation by Secretary Fish recites that twenty-nine States have ratified the amendment. To make up this number he includes New York, which subsequently withdrew her ratification, and Indiana, whose ratification Mr. Niblack asserted in the House of Representatives was procured by fraud and chicanery. But practically this makes but little difference, as Georgia will not be admitted to representation before ratifying the amendment, and this would make the requisite number, twenty-eight, without counting New York and Indiana.

To discuss the legality of coercing States to vote for amendments to the Constitution, or requiring them to do so before admitting their Senators and Representatives into Congress would be striking at the legality of both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The manner in which the Southern States have been forced to give their assent to these amendments is a matter of history, and will be judged of by that record when the purposes of the present have passed away and the changes which have wrought have been tested by time.

But with these things we have nothing to do. It is enough for us to know that the Fifteenth Amendment is officially declared to have become a part of "that revered instrument," as the President facetiously styles the Constitution of the United States. Whether legally or illegally enacted and ratified, it is the law of the land, and it is our duty and purpose to so recognize it. The incorporation of this amendment into the fundamental law of the land settles the question of negro suffrage and removes it from the arena of party politics. The colored people of the South will find that those who opposed giving them the privilege of suffrage upon principle will be the foremost to defend them in this privilege now that the law confers it upon them. It will be our duty, as well as our interest, to elevate the colored people, morally and intellectually, so that they can appreciate and use the ballot for the welfare of our common country. Destined to live together under the same general and local governments, the interests of good citizens, white and black, are identical, and when reason uproots prejudice and intelligence takes the place of ignorance, none will be more ready to acknowledge the fact than the colored people themselves.

In this connection we quote from the address of the Conservative members of the Legislature, giving their views upon this subject:

"In the last contest in this State the principal issue was upon the question of colored suffrage and the civil rights of the colored race. That matter has been decided, upon a solemn appeal, by the people of the United States. The guarantee of their rights has now become a part of the Constitution. To that Constitution we have been willing to defer; to the laws made in pursuance of it, we yield, and ever have yielded a ready obedience.

The reconstruction acts of Congress, with the civil and political rights they confer on the colored race, we regard as final. We accept them in good faith. We are one of the States of the Union. Let us seek to forget the bitterness of the past, to build up the places made waste by the unfortunate war, and to promote the harmony and prosperity of all sections of our great country.

The colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man. We accept his status as fixed by the Constitution of this State and the United States in good faith. We regard it as a final settlement of the question. It now becomes our duty as good citizens to elevate him morally and intellectually.

Attorney General.

In August next an election will be held for Attorney General. If a man is elected who is qualified by practice, learning, &c., to discharge the duties of the office, thousands of dollars can be saved to the State, and the money can be used for the State Treasurer to employ extra counsel to give advice, defend the Treasurer against suits, &c. Such duties ought to be discharged by the Attorney General, and we must have an Attorney General who can discharge them, or the office ought to be abolished.

Remp P. Battle, Esq., of Raleigh, is the man for the place. He is a conservative, an old-line Whig, and all parties ought to agree upon him. The State would save money by securing his services as an officer, for, notwithstanding we have an Attorney General, we have no one to protect the State's interest. That duty ought to be performed by the Attorney General, and Battle could do it.

Mr. Battle would certainly make an excellent Attorney General, as would his father, Judge Battle. We need a man of his caliber, and we need him now.

Mr. John Bell of Lillington, urged upon the citizens and the Republican delegation in general to stand united and work together. The meeting displayed the most earnest enthusiasm for the representation of the county in the coming campaign.

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the above be handed to the Wilmington Journal, Star and Post for publication.

Corruption: Corruption!!!

We continue to publish extracts from the black record made by the late Legislature. The following is a new form of rascality, and it will be seen as usual the inevitable Littlefield, the fast friend of Governor Holden and his chosen bearer of dispatches to the President, is the moving spirit in it. We are fearful that French, "our French," will blacken his own good name in his valiant attempts to wash Littlefield's dirty linen. "To what base uses we may return!"

REPORT

The Committee to enquire as to the means used to pass an act entitled "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company," ratified the 15th of February, 1869, and of all other acts amendatory thereof.

The Committee appointed by the President of the Senate under the provisions of a resolution ratified the 9th of March, 1870, of a "bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Com-

pany," beg leave to report that they found the original House bill, and which, it appears from the endorsement, was introduced in the House on the 3d of April, 1869, but that a figure 9 had been blotted out partially and the figure 3 written over it. The endorsement also shows that it passed its second and third readings on the same day. There is also endorsed on it, "engrossed April 9th, 1869," signed with the initials of Mr. Hort (as is testified by Mr. Hinnant), who was Engraving Clerk pro tem.

The title of the bill as endorsed on the back is "a bill to amend an act ratified the 29th of January, 1869." That on the inside is "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified the 15th of February, 1869, and of all acts amendatory thereof." The bill has endorsed upon it Mr. Gattling's name as the introducer. No engrossed bill can be found.

The enrolled bill in the office of the Secretary of State is apparently correct, as signed by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tem of the Senate, (Mr. Winstead,) and bears date April 9th, 1869. On the back is the certificate of Mrs. Beall and Murphy on the part of the Senate and of Messrs. Hinnant, Hawkins and White of the House, that it is correct.

The printed journal of the House shows that the bill was introduced in the House on April 3d at the morning session, by Mr. Gattling, entitled, "A bill to amend an act ratified the 29th of January, 1869," but it also appears from the printed laws of 1868-69, two acts were ratified January 29th, 1869.

On the same day, under the suspension of the rules, this bill so entitled, passed its second and third readings, see pages 536 and 542 House journal, both printed and manuscript, shows that a bill was received in the Senate on the 8th of April, one day before it purports to have been engrossed in the House, bearing now the title, "Bill explanatory of an act ratified January 29th, 1869."

The next day, April 9th, the same day of its supposed engrossment in the House, it passed its second and third readings in the Senate without the yeas and nays being recorded on its third reading or any motion of the rules being suspended to permit the subject to be taken up for consideration. In the afternoon session of the same day (9th of April, 1869), the journals show that the President pro tem, signed "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified the 15th of February, 1869, and of all acts amendatory thereof," see Senate journal, pages 675, 676.

Mr. Gattling testifies that the original bill is in his hand-writing; he did not prepare the bill and does not know who did it; is not certain, but thinks Col. Tate brought the bill to his attention, and that he was a party measure to defeat the efforts of Governor Caldwell to get an office on the Road. It was designed to get the bill through the House in such a way as not to attract attention to its contents by the title. It was introduced and passed on the 3d of April, and was taken up for consideration the same day. If any money was used to procure its passage it is not known to him; knows nothing of it after its passage in the House.

Gen. Olingham testifies that he did not know anything about the bill, when or by whom it was introduced or when passed. He did not know it was introduced until after the adjournment of the Legislature. If any money was paid to procure its introduction or passage, he did not know it. That he was consulted confidentially by one person with reference to some bill relating to the subject connected with the bill, that he was especially requested to consider the application as a confidential one between a client and his attorney. Such information was as confidential to him in that interview as did not feel at liberty to disclose, nor even to mention the name of the applicant.

Dr. Murphy testifies that it is his recollection that he read and examined the bill in connection with some one of the committee. It did not attract his attention; knew nothing of the bill before it came before him; that it had been agreed on in the House, and that it was introduced by one of its members the others would sign on their recommendation.

Mr. Hinnant testifies that he signed the enrolled bill; that some one (does not recollect who) brought the bill to his seat, insisted that it must be signed so as to have it introduced in the Senate before adjournment, as it was necessary that it be passed by the House before it could be introduced in the Senate. That Gov. Caldwell was anxious for its passage. Signed it without seeing the original bill, but objected to doing so.

S. McD. Tate testifies that he thinks Gen. Littlefield showed him the bill. That he recommended some slight changes. He took it to Dr. Ellis about introducing it. It was thought the bill could be carried through irregularly, and then said that he would have nothing to do with it. Never paid any member of the General Assembly, either with money or with money's worth, to get it passed, or to have it carried either by insinuation or otherwise. No money had been paid with his knowledge to any one for the purpose of passing the bill.

Gen. Littlefield testifies that believing the stockholders had been wronged he had the bill introduced, believing that the Democratic vote would vote for it. He had Mr. Gattling to introduce it. Intended that it should be passed at the close of the session, when bills were passed only by reading the title. It was intended to keep the purpose of the bill concealed under its title. Recommended that it be ratified by the House, and that he had no knowledge of any manipulation of it; no conversation with the engraving clerk or any one else respecting it. Saw the Speaker of the House sign it in the room of the capitol keeper. Does not know the hand which introduced the bill in the House, but he knows Mr. Gattling to introduce it. Not one word of truth in the report that \$11,000 were paid to secure its passage. Never gave a dollar to any one.

Dr. Beall testifies that he recollected nothing of the passage of the bill; was called from his seat to see a gentleman in the lobby; found Gen. Littlefield, who introduced himself and said he had an enrolled bill which he wished to have examined, was asked by Littlefield whether he was Mr. Tate's friend; made the impression on his mind that the matter was agreeable to Mr. Tate. Did not sign it. Mr. Tate was in the city, and he was examined and signed it; the names of all the other members of the committee were already on the bill; did not see the original bill, did not know anything of the bill before called on to sign the report of the enrolling committee.

The committee would state that all the witnesses summoned appeared before the committee and readily answered all questions asked them, except G. W. Swenson, who first excused himself on the plea of illness and then on the illness of his wife, whom he visited with the promise to report to the committee on his return to this city, which event has not yet at this time occurred.

The committee have made frequent but ineffectual attempts to find the original journal of the House of the sessions of 1868-69; they have, therefore, not been

able to compare the printed copy with it.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. WELLES, Chairman.  
The chairman of this committee would state that his associates on the committee returned home before this report could be offered; have not seen it, but authorized the chairman to report.

The above report was made to the Senate by the chairman on Saturday last, was read, but no further action was taken.

SUNDAY READING.

BRACING THE MIND.

Travelers tell us that in some of the Eastern seas, where the wonderful coral islands exist, the insects that form the coral within the reefs, where they are under the shelter of protecting rocks, out of the reach of wind and wave, work quick and good. But on the other hand, those little workers who work outside those reefs, in the foam and dash of waves, are fortified and hardened, and their work is firmer and more enduring.

And so I believe it is with men. The more their minds are braced up by conflict, by the necessity of forming opinions upon difficult subjects, the better they will be qualified to go through the hard wear and tear of the world, the better they will be able to hold their own in that conflict of opinion which, after all, it is a man's duty to meet—*Carson.*

THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS.

It is with our thoughts as with our flowers; these, the more they are in expression carry their seed with them; those that are double, charm the mind but produce nothing.

Dr. Hague says this good word for poor divinity students: "No class of persons on the earth are more worthy of remembrance in the holiday season, when a small gift may turn the troubling scale in favor of health and success. There are those here now exhibiting the heroic martyr spirit as much as any that ever lived on prison fare for Christ's sake. These are now His 'hidden ones' till 'the day of their showing unto Israel.'"

THE ONLY HOPE.

On a huge cross by the side of an Italian highway hung a hideous caricature of the Beloved of our souls, who poured out his blood for the living Christ, who turned aside disgusted from the revolting image, but not until we had espied the words *Spes Unica* in capitals over his head.

Here was truth emblazoned on an idol. Yes, indeed, Jesus, our now exalted but once crucified Lord, is the sole and only hope of man. Assuredly, O Lord Jesus, thou art *Spes Unica* to our soul.  
"O Lord Jesus, thou art our only hope."  
We found this diamond in the mire of superstition; does it sparkle any the less? —*C. H. Spurgeon.*

LITTLE MERCIES.

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but if he took the iron and swept through it, and how it would draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction!

The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies! but let the subject be changed, and though the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—*Dr. O. W. Holmes.*

Prayer, to make it acceptable, requires neither genius, eloquence nor language; but sorrow for sins, faith and humility. It is the cry of distress, the sense of want, the abject cry of the soul, the cry of gratitude. It is not an act, it is a state of well arranged periods, nor an exercise of ingenuity, nor an effort of the memory, but the devout breathing of a soul struck with the sense of its own misery, and of the holiness of Him to whom it is addressed.

AGENCY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The eye of a corpse, so long as its transparency remains unimpaired, will receive a picture of the object on the retina, as well as if the organ was in the head of a living person, but there is no corresponding expression produced on the brain. And so it is with the agency of the Holy Spirit. It is not an act, it is a state of well arranged periods, nor an exercise of ingenuity, nor an effort of the memory, but the devout breathing of a soul struck with the sense of its own misery, and of the holiness of Him to whom it is addressed.

THE OLD WELL.

"There was a well near here," said a bystander, "and very good water used to come from it; but it has been filled up for a long time."

"Indeed! I never knew there was a well here, much less tested the water. How did it become filled up?"

"Neglect sir. Some rubbish got in, then part of the surrounding soil; and, as it was not cleared out at once, it got worse and worse till it is as you see it—quite choked up. I wonder if there is any water at the bottom?"

These last words set me thinking. I wonder if there is any water at the bottom? I thought how much this old well was like some Christians. The Lord Jesus spoke of the life he gives to the believer as "a well of water to him" (John iv. 14); but are there not many who are supposed to be Christians in whom we do not see any water; and of whom we can say, as this old well, "I wonder if there is any water at the bottom?"

COUNTY POLITICS.—The political condition of this county contains a decided muddle. Everything that can read and write wants "off." To see their actions and imaginative parading out of that which is within the gift of a motley crowd and supported by the over-burdened and oppressed tax-payers, one would indeed think that office was a cheap thing and honors easy. And the presumptive aspiration and conceit of those who can just scrawl their names with a piece of chalk upon a black-board, or display their learning in ungainly characters upon the walls and fences of the city, and of those whose dishonesty renders them unworthy of trust and position, combines amusement with disgust.

And they who enter the fight need not expect to come out with unsoiled garments or clean hands. It is going to be a dirty contest, and corruption and dishonesty, fraud and trickery, will win.

There are so many aspirants for office from this county that we scarcely know where to begin to name them. Prominent for the Senate comes Galloway, who is bluffed off from Craven in some way and seems determined to run again from New Hanover; and Rourke, who not content with the money he has accumulated by weighing rosin, pants for Legislative honors and a chance for admission into the "Ring." For the House, the old ticket (French, Price and Eagles, fresh from the scenes of bribery and corruption, and initiated into the ways of fraud) stands prominently forward. But the canvass will be contested inch by inch, and they will find "six Richmonds

in the field," and perhaps at last, though "five have they slain," upon the banner of the sixth will victory perch. The candidates are numerous, and many entertain a hankering after the spoils—honors are, and recently have been, of minor consideration. Larkins, the invincible Larkins, wants a seat in the House, and is determined to run. Edgar Miller has had a taste of Legislative life, though in the humble sphere of a Doorkeeper, and wants to revisit his old haunts around Raleigh. Allen Evans thinks he will do, and has got as much sense as "some of them," and says "he's going to try for it." And the country says it must have representation, and Lincoln township is hankering for Dr. Myers and pushing his claims, while Harnett says Gus Morris must go to the "Legislatur." And here is a part of the muddle which is expected to get even worse mixed at the County Convention Monday.

And then, as to the Sheriffship, Van-Arninge, who was once a leading aspirant, has "sorter" waived his claims to Owen Burney, who must and will run; while Schenck is hot after the nomination, though he says he won't spend one cent on the election.

The office of Recorder of Deeds also has its claimants; Waldron, of course, wants to stay in, and Alfred Howe is determined to give him a run for it, while the claims of Wm. Kellogg, the younger, are being very strongly presented, while Bivins comes in from the country.

Oh! there are lots of fun ahead. Just to think it has commenced thus early. Why, by the election in August, who knows but that there may be 999 candidates. Certainly the prospects are fair for it.

THE TRIAL OF THE ROBESON COUNTY PRISONERS.—The trial of these parties for the murder of ex-Sheriff King, of Robeson, has been in progress at Whiteville, Columbus county, since Wednesday last. The trial, we hear, has been divided as to the defendants. Geo. Applewhite and Stephen Lowry have been taken put upon trial, which they are now undergoing, while the two Oxendines (Calvin and Henderson) will await the result before they will be arraigned.

The State's witness, John Dial, we understand gives testimony that Geo. Applewhite was the principal in the murder and was the man who fired the gun which proved fatal to Sheriff King. Lowry was a member in the party, of which Dial was a member, with a gun. On the other hand, the two negro prisoners, Williams and Watters, carried up from the jail in this place, gave testimony that Dial stated to them while in jail here that he was forced into making revelations and testifying against these parties; that they were not the real murderers of ex-Sheriff King, and that the murder was committed by other parties, whom he so greatly feared that he believed if he told on them he would certainly be killed. Being forced to tell on somebody, he preferred swearing that the parties in custody were the murderers; making the revelation as to the true parties and undergoing the certainty of being killed by such desperate characters as he knew them to be. Col. W. F. French, who is one of the counsel for the prisoners, was placed upon the stand and testified that Dial made a similar statement to him on the occasion of a visit to the prisoner in jail.

These facts we gather from the jailer of this county, Nash, who went up in charge of the prisoners, Williams and Watters, summoned as witnesses, and with whom he returned to the city Thursday night.

"Mac," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, recites the following painful narrative: "In conversation with a very intelligent and accomplished lady from Maine a few days since, I learned the following facts, which throw a shadow of a sad romance over the Oneida disaster. Commander Williams, the highest officer on the vessel, and one of the lost, was a widower, of something less than forty, and the father of two bright little children. In May last he contracted an engagement for a second marriage, and he had taken place very soon after the arrival of the Oneida in the country. I believe it was fixed for the middle of April. He left the United States for Japan in June last, and just before his departure he was one of a dinner party at which my informant and the affianced bride were present. Had he returned safely he would have known a fate which his brave heart would not have met with the cool courage that faced death at his post on the quarter-deck. Since the first of January his two children and his intended wife have died. When he left Japan he had not heard this news, but as it was coming home to meet them all in health and happiness. So to one, at least, of the gallant men who went down in the ill-fated steamer, death cannot be called disaster.

Political Disabilities.—In the House of Representatives, Wednesday, Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, from a committee on reconstructions, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from Henry B. Hansberger and N. J. Trout, of Virginia.

Messrs. Cox and Banks both objected to singling out individuals for amnesty in this way, and Mr. Butler, in answer to questions, said that as soon as the tariff bill was out of the way, he would press the general disability bill.

Storm Signals.

Through an act of Congress authorizing storm signals to be established at forts and military stations the signal office has decided to test the plan of A. Watson, of this city; by means of the telegraph and cannon. If possible it should be tested so as to become generally established through public authority in every city, county-seat, and principal town, in time for the coming harvest.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Colored Vote Too Late for the Connection Election.

HARTFORD, March 31.  
Many papers outside of this State contend that the proclamation gives colored men the right to vote here on the 4th of April. This is calculated to cause embarrassment, and the Republican State committee authorize the statement that it is too late for the colored men to comply with the provisions of the registry law, therefore they cannot vote this election.

The Democracy of Connecticut are confident of carrying that State at the coming election.

Here and there in California a storekeeper announces that he will hereafter "receive greenbacks at par."

THE XVTH AMENDMENT.

Its Ratification Announced.—Message of the President.—Proclamation of Secretary Fish.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1870.

The following documents were sent in to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so with the assertion of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so with the assertion of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so with the assertion of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable.

Insultations like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, and upon the wisdom of their leaders. The attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner, to make themselves worthy of their new privilege, is the first and most important duty which they are bound to perform. No legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The "Father of his Country," in his Farewell Address, uses this language:

"Promote then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to the public opinion, that public opinion should be enlightened."

In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important, they would be the greatest of all. Millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio!

I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional powers to promote and encourage the education of the colored race in this country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing, and not a curse.

By such means only can the benefits contemplated by the amendment to the Constitution be secured.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, March 30, 1870.

Proclamation—Hamilton Fish Secretary of State of the United States.

To all Whom These Presents May Come, I know ye that the Congress of the United States on or about the 27th day of February, in the year 1869, passed a resolution in the words to wit:

"That Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Article 15, section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas—in all twenty-nine States.

And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 29th day of April, in the year 1868, and of the act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1870, and of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

Tying the Flag to the North Pole.

The Chicago Times is responsible for the subjoined piece of high treason:

Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, proposes to haul the flag of the United States to the North Pole, to tie the American flag to the North Pole, and to make it more outspoken than some of the Washington "attorneys," who practice in a similar line of business, though his prices seem not to be higher. Mr. Robert J. Walker received a much larger sum for tying the American flag to a pole in Alaska, and of the \$350,000 that was more exacting sent out to tie the American flag to a pole in San Domingo, only about \$60,000 is said to have been disbursed there, the remainder returned to Washington in the same ship, along with the attorney who "tied the flag." Tying the American flag to a pole somewhere is one of the most profitable branches of law practice which Washington attorneys now find to occupy their business hours.

There is no truer saying than "sweet are the uses of advertisements."

Removal of Disabilities.

Although we have published the list of those whose disabilities have been removed in the Third Congressional District, we republish them in connection with those throughout the State, from whom the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment have been removed:

NORTH CAROLINA.—William G. Fowler, Samuelson; Dr. T. L. Banks, Raleigh; W. J. Cornwall, North Carolina; John J. McIntosh, John McCrimmer, A. A. F. Seawell, Jesse, Mose, Archibald McCallum, of Moore county; H. Brown, N. Williams, Robert McCracken, T. H. Smith, of Columbus county; J. H. Bell, G. H. Bell, of New Hanover; P. C. Holmes, Sampson county; T. D. McDowell, Bladen county; J. W. Alford, Robeson county; C. W. Wooley, Wake county; Isaac B. Sawyer, Wake county; James Page, Randolph county; H. B. Coleman, Pasquotank county; Thomas Dukes, Northampton county; D. W. Siler, Macon county; John H. Pearson, Burke county; Wm. A. Long, George Foshier, Chatham county; D. M. Barringer, Wake county; J. S. Jackson, Wake county; Andrew C. Cowles, Yadkin county; Wm. Nixon, Perquimans county; Sidney E. Peet, Burke county; E. A. Martin, Northampton county; R. W. Allen, Henderson county; J. W. Thomas, Davidson county; F. F. Fagan, Washington county; Jos. F. Davenport, Tyrrell county; J. S. Jackson, Pasquotank county; R. S. Basinger, Tyrrell county; N. M. Brown, Caswell county; Joshua T. Stacey, Chowan county; M. F. Arenal, Carteret county; James Watson, Orange county; W. H. Jenkins, Granville county; Jas. M. Morris, North Carolina; J. S. Jackson, Wake county; J. S. Jackson, Wake county; Dr. E. F. Watson, W. Coble, Jacob Sumners, G. M. Lee, Alamance county; D. M. Furches, Iredell county; D. C. Gayther, Washington county; Hugh T. Moffitt, Randolph county; J. C. Harper, Caldwell county; Samuel McDuffie, Burke county; J. S. Jackson, Randolph county; A. W. McBane, Bertie county; J. A. Caldwell, Lincoln county; F. W. Rountree, Josiah Sugg, Greene county; Willie Daniel, Wm. Hinnant, Elberta Barnes, A. Barnes, Wilson county; Robert Stedman, James Gibson, Johnston county; Harry M. Mizell, Martin county; James M. Leach, Davidson county; G. W. Cox, Thomas Cox, Pitt county; Isaac B. Sawyer, North Carolina; H. Harrill, Rutherford county; J. N. Biggerstaff, Lincoln county; James Page, North Carolina; A. J. Dargatz, Anson county; Wm. McKessie, Burke county; Thomas Dukes, Northampton county; Samuel H. Edwards and John M. Patrick, Greene county; James Wiggins, Wilson county; Wm. J. Bushnell, Carteret county; Nathaniel McDaniel and Simon E. Koonce, Jones county; Thomas H. Husey, John E. Lindsay, John E. Brown, John F. Adams and John R. Henderson, Davidson county; J. B. Whitaker, Gray C. Garris, L. C. Humphries, Wayne county; Wm. H. Cryan, Jones county; J. B. Hymann, Edgecombe county; John D. Stanford, Duplin county; John E. Brown, Brunswick county; Edward Conigland, Halifax county; Obadiah Woodson, William A. Walton and S. W. Smith, of Warren county; B. D. Smith, Johnston county; C. W. Johnson and George Laws, of Orange county; George F. Swenson, and Rufus E. Tucker, of Raleigh; John E. Brown, and T. D. McDowell, of Bladen county; William T. Monroe, New Hanover county; William B. Bedman, Beaufort county; W. T. Wilkins, Dozier E. P. Watson, of Alamance county; William J. Yates, Mecklenburg county; Thos. W. Venable, of A. H. Ramsey, of Chatham county; R. W. Wakefield, Caldwell county; Walter B. Bell, Duplin county; Jno. Blackburn, Mathias Masten and John Masten, of Forsyth county; L. Howard, Wm. Allen, Martin Dehart, J. D. Franks, John Ingram, T. S. Siler and J. R. Ammons, of Johnston county; J. D. Franks, Johnston county; T. J. Candler and R. V. Pulliam, of Buncombe county; Robert S. Gage, Madison county; Robert R. Wakefield and L. D. Iagold, of Caldwell county; John Carson, Ashe county; E. C. L. Barington, Montgomery county; J. D. Ashley, Montgomery county; J. S. Jackson, of W. Bostick, of Randolph county; Wm. High, Wake county; W. J. Montgomery, Robert McCracken, Columbus county; John J. Granby, Pasquotank county; Thomas W. Huggins, James R. Doughty, R. D. Simpson, John E. Brown, John E. Brown, and John W. Cunningham, of Person county; John S. Scales, Rockingham county; Benjamin Spruitt, Tyrrell county; J. L. Buchanan, Jackson county; Rufus M. Adin, H. C. Durham, H. A. London and A. G. Headen, of Chatham county; W. R. Fraley, Rowan county; John E. Brown, of Johnston county; Lewis Haines and J. M. Seach, Davidson county; W. J. Holleman, Wake county; W. T. Faircloth and John J. Herring, of Wayne county; William A. Philpott, and Samuel A. Williams, of Granville county; Samuel S. Harrison, of Caswell county; J. M. Harrison, of Johnston county; J. M. Harrison, of Johnston county; John Sherman, of Rowan county; John Fennel and Jas. F. Simpson, of New Hanover county; Wm. M. Shipp, Mecklenburg county; J. A. Machar, Fayetteville; J. M. McCorkle, Salisbury; Neil McInnis, and Wm. Ewing, of Montgomery county; B. H. Huggins, of Johnston county; M. W. Ransom, Wm. H. Gregory, of Robeson county; J. S. Merriman, E. G. Haywood, Willis Jenkins, Dan. G. Fowler and Richard Badger, of Wake county; J. F. Mitchell, Caswell county; J. M. Long, Cabarrus county; John Manning, Jr., Chatham county; T. L. Clingman, Edgecombe county; Wm. H. Joiner, W. H. Cullum, Samuel P. Herlin